

Research in organic waste as resources: How to implement circular bio-economy in the urban context?

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Research in organic waste as resources:

How to implement circular bio-economy in the urban context?

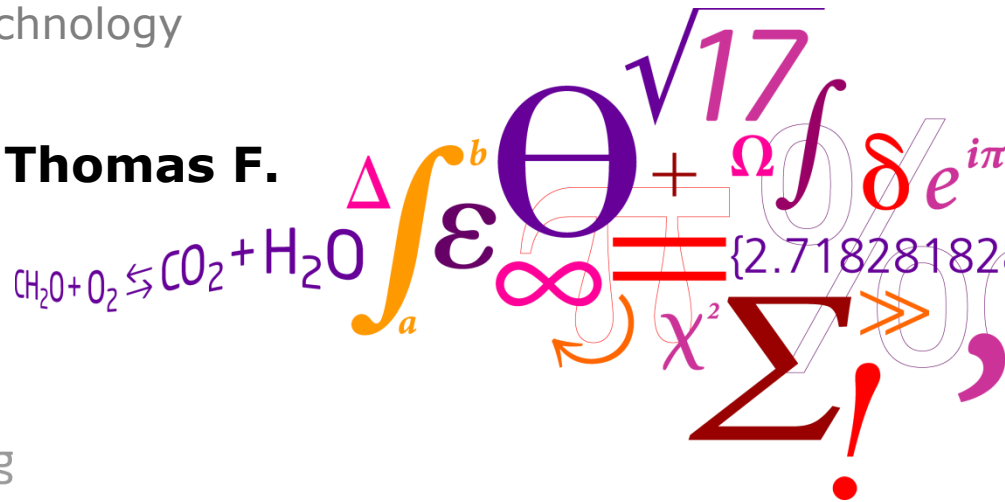
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Laboratory (Metlab) research groups

Alessio Boldrin, Barth F. Smets, Thomas F. Astrup, Irini Angelidaki

DTU Environment

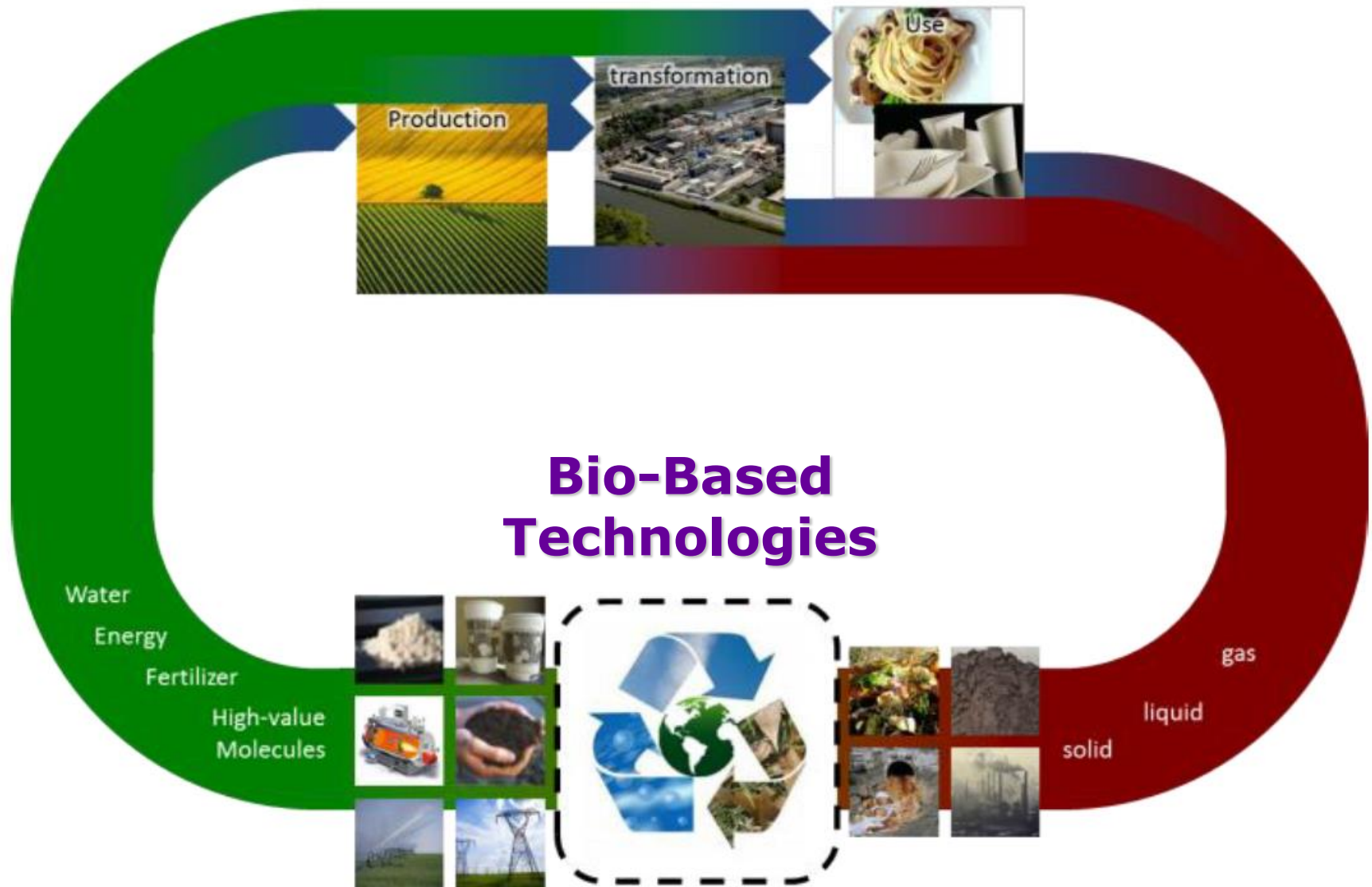
Department of Environmental Engineering



Agenda

- Introduction to Circular Bio-Economy
- Overview of emerging approaches to recover resources
- Technology selection

What is circular Bio-economy?



Motivation?



Sustainability goals for 2030



Why do we need to recover resources?

- Present and future regulations on GHG footprint from waste treatment facilities
 - Nutrient recovery as a mean to reduce carbon footprint
- Old infrastructure
 - Opportunity to include resource recovery in the retrofitting



Overview of waste production and recycling in Europe

- Municipal solid waste in 2020 → **271 M-t**
- Urban biowaste → **96 M-t**

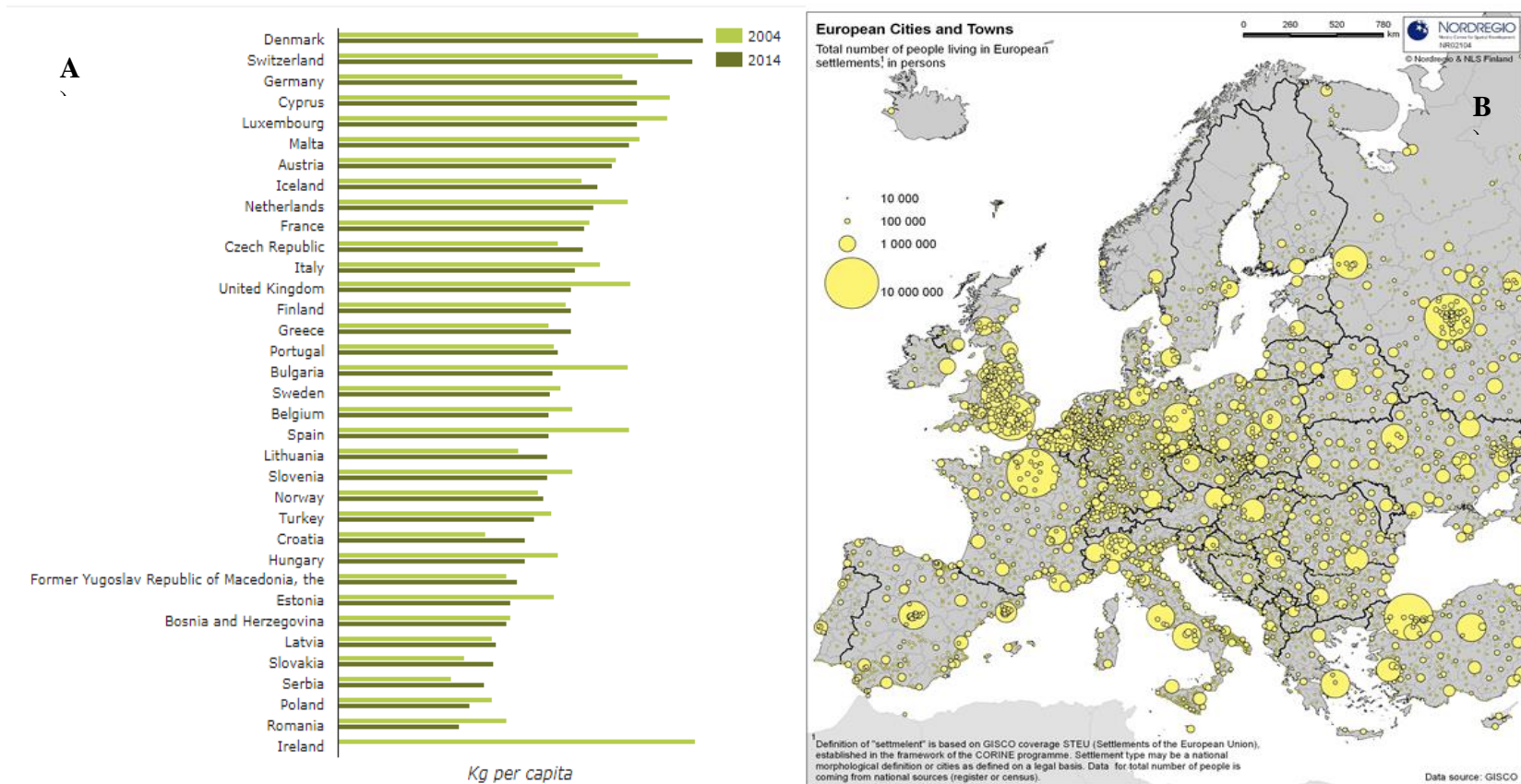
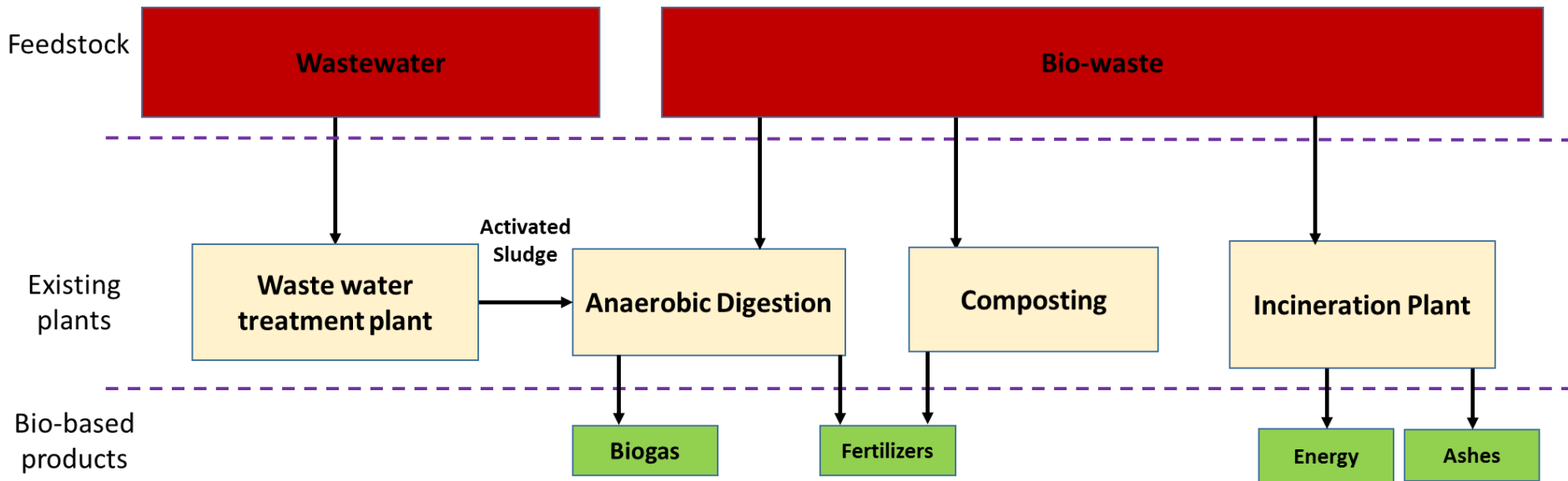
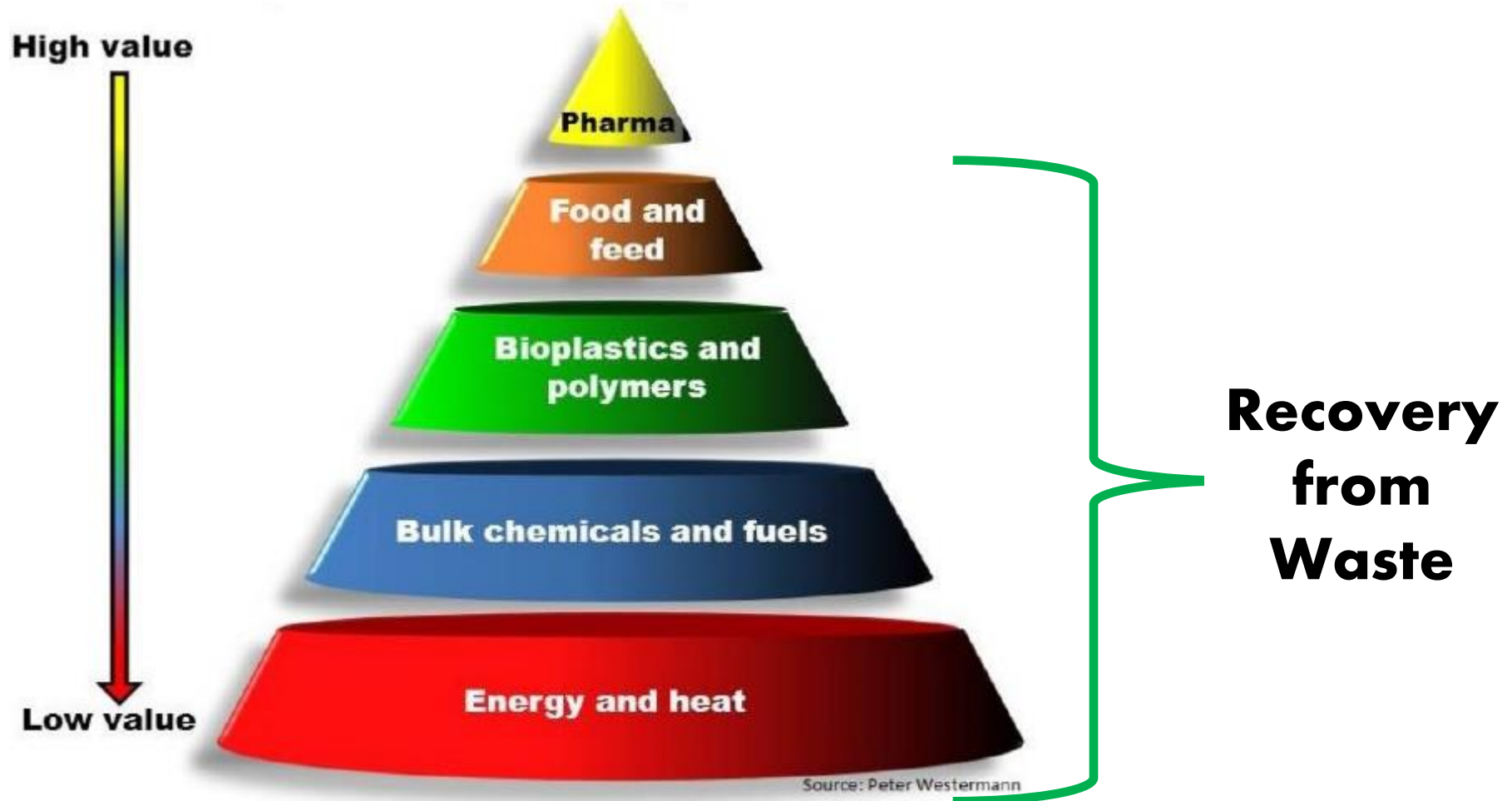


Fig 11. A) Bio-waste recycled per capita; B) population in European municipalities.

Traditional Organic Waste Management



Classification of Bio-products

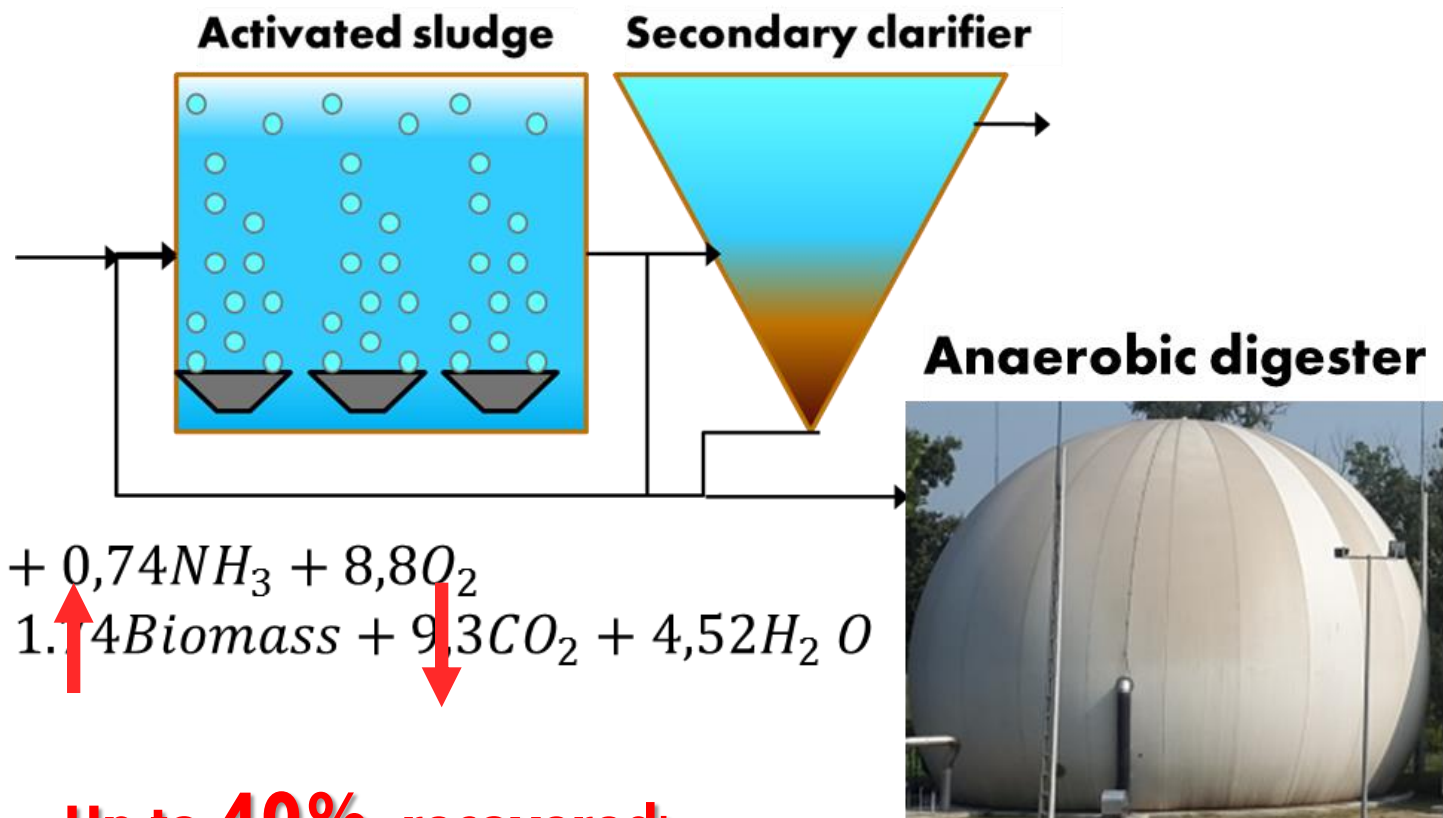


Improving conventional approaches – biogas and fertilizers

Wastewater treatment– what's new?

Carbon recovery from sewage

- Traditional water treatment plant
- Less than 10% organic carbon recovery!!



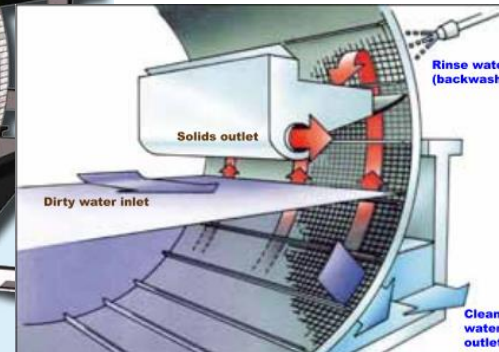
Wastewater treatment– what's new?

Carbon recovery from sewage

- Direct water filtration



Chemical enhanced filtration

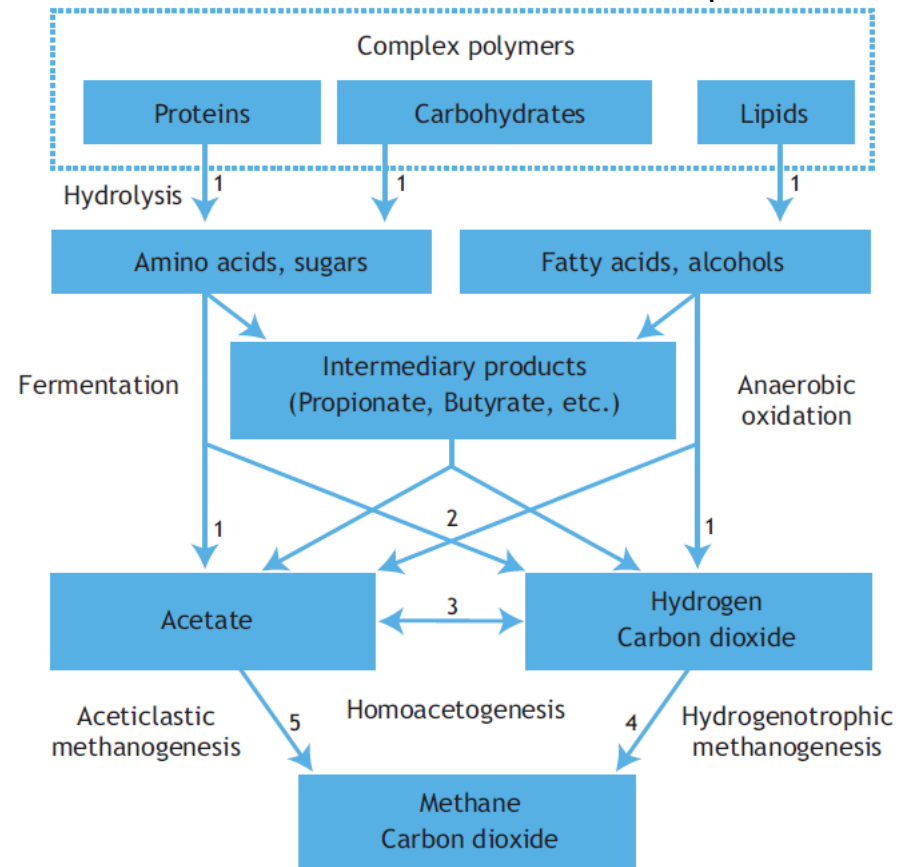


Biogas production – what's new?

Biogas Upgrading

Biogas composition and valorization:

- 60% of CH_4 and 40% CO_2
- Co-generation plants to produce heat and electricity
- Biogas upgrading \rightarrow CO_2 removal to achieve $>95\%$ CH_4 concentration
 - Natural gas grit
 - Vehicle fuel



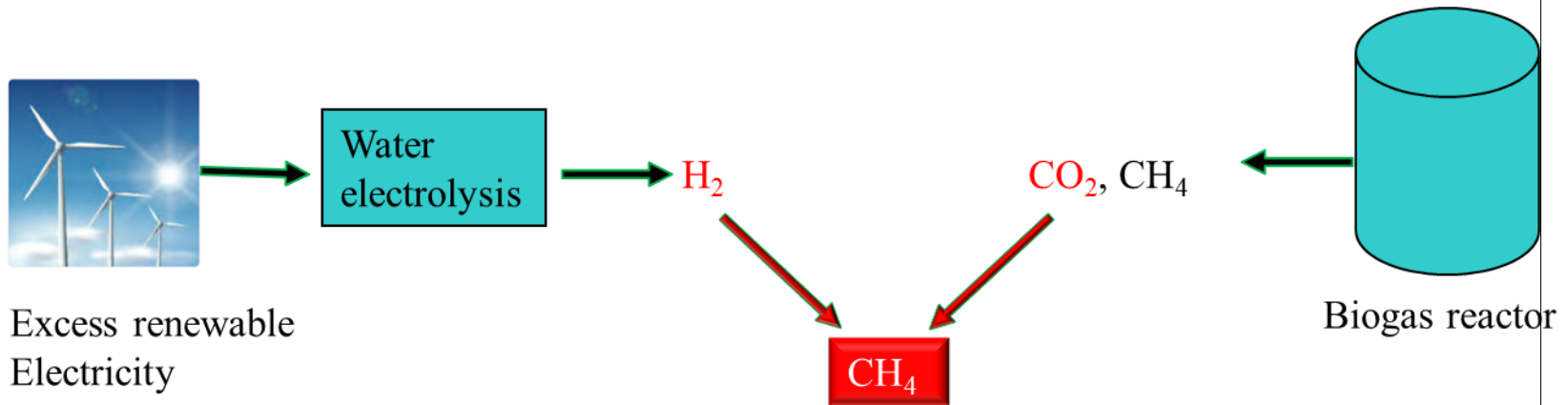
Biogas production – what's new?

Biogas Upgrading

- **CO₂** together with **H₂** could be used by **hydrogenotrophic methanogens** for methane production.



- **H₂** could be obtained by electrolysis of water using the **surplus electricity** from eg. wind mills, or photovoltaics.

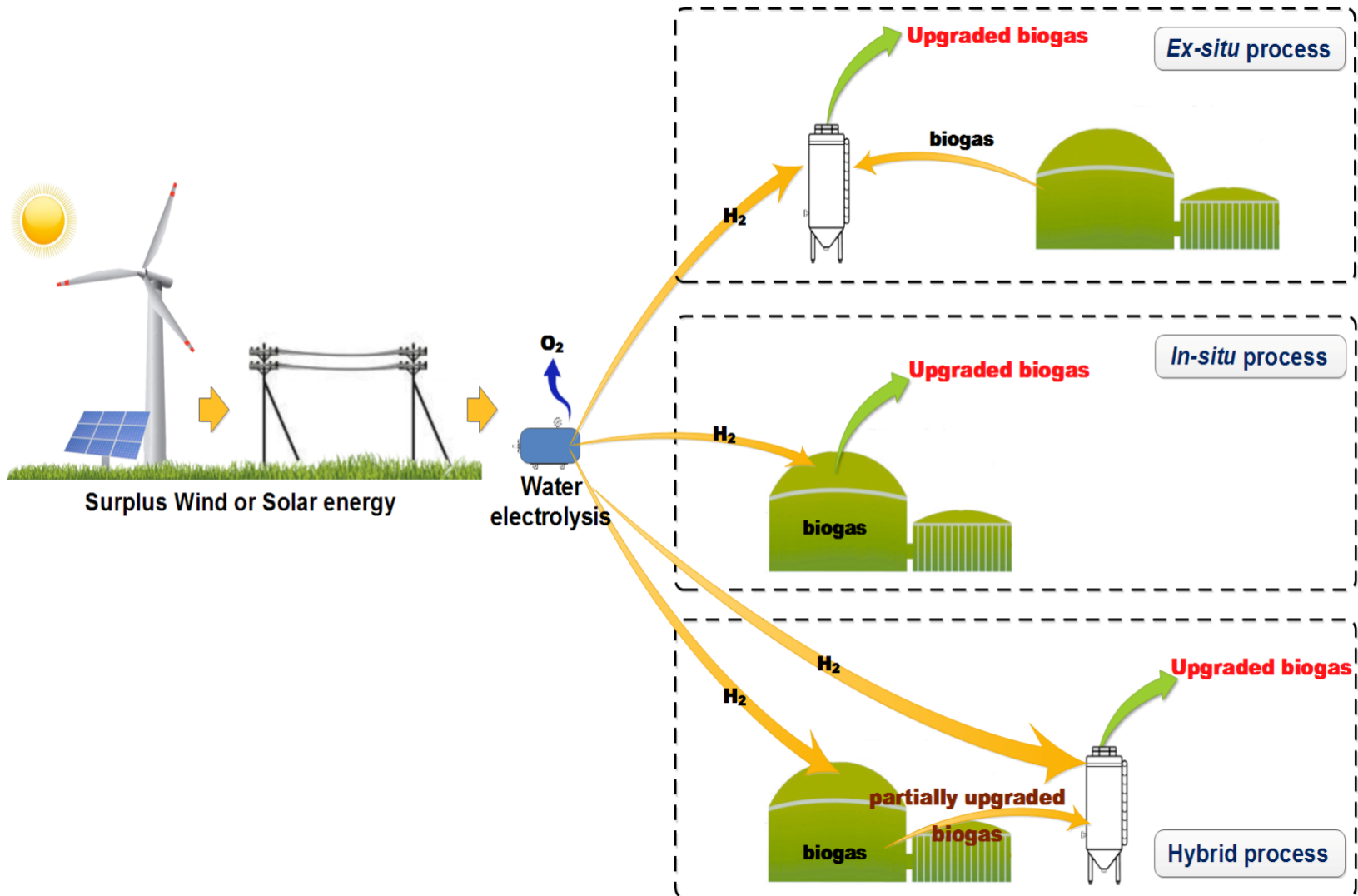


Surplus Energy/Energy Storage?



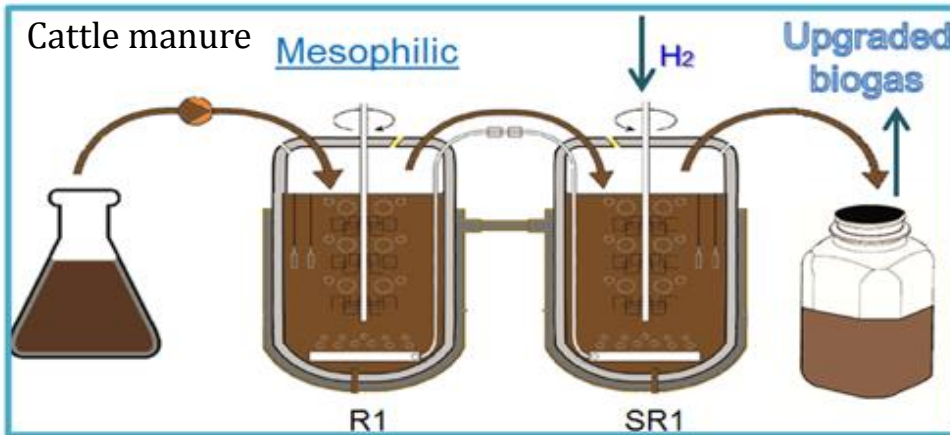
Biogas production – what's new?

Biological biogas Upgrading

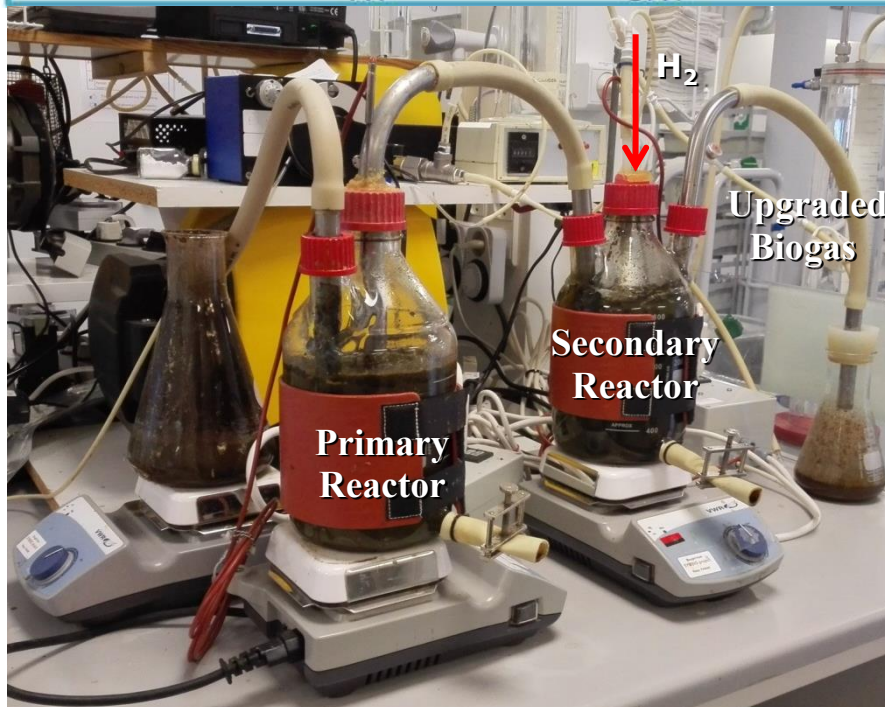


Biogas production – what's new?

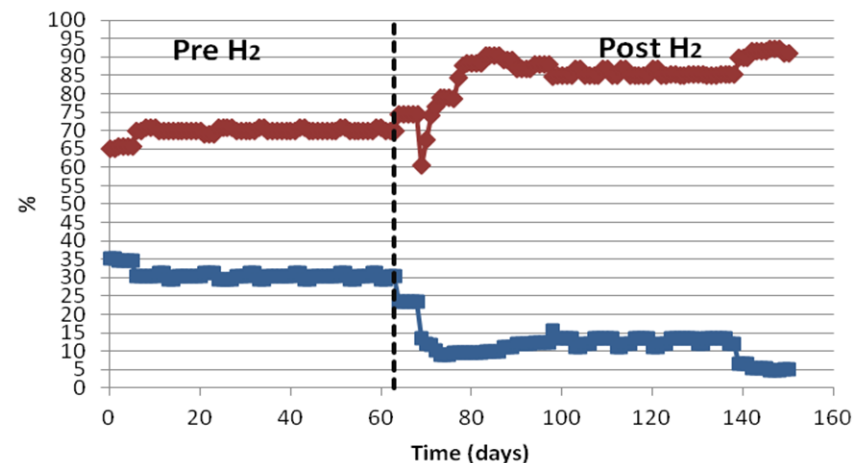
Biological biogas Upgrading



Technical challenge: limitations in injection of H₂ using metal diffusers



Mesophilic - Biogas composition



Biogas production – what's new?

Biological biogas Upgrading

Pilot Scale-VARGA Project



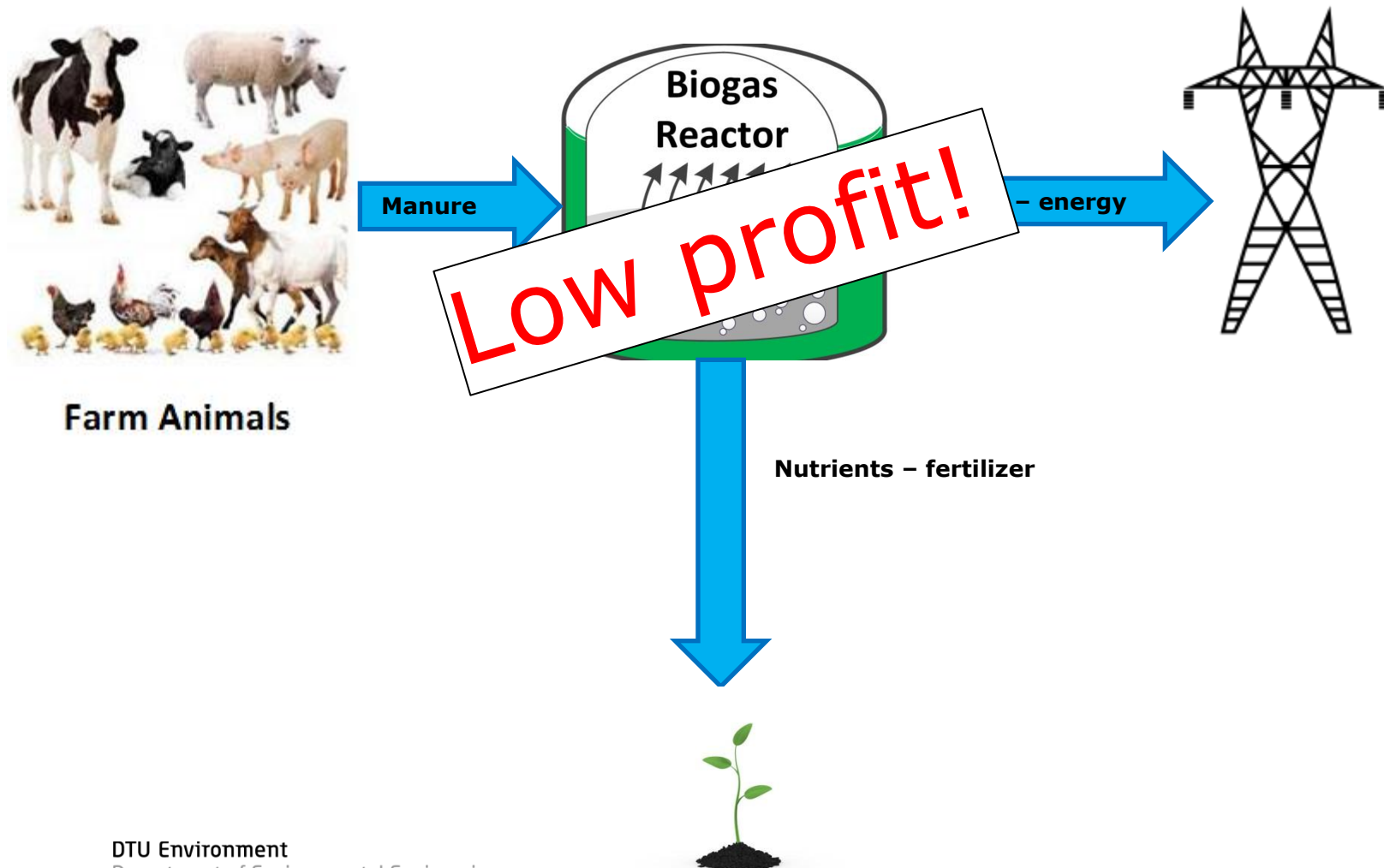
Full Scale: in 2 to 3 years



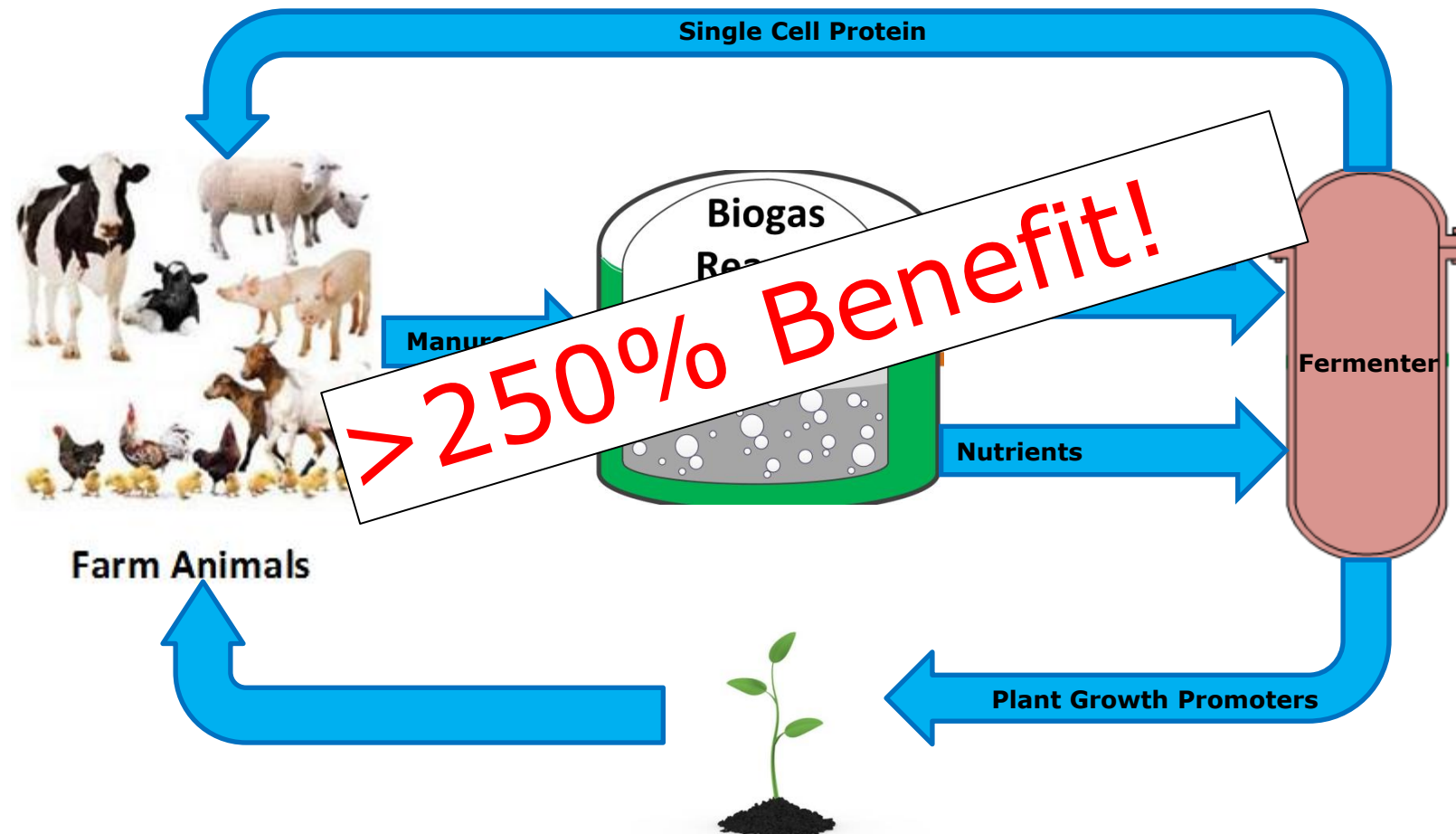
At Avedøre Rensningsanlæg we demonstrate both the **bioaugmentation** and the **upgrading** technology

Beyond biogas and fertilizers – novel resource recovery strategies

Nutrient Management – Traditional approach



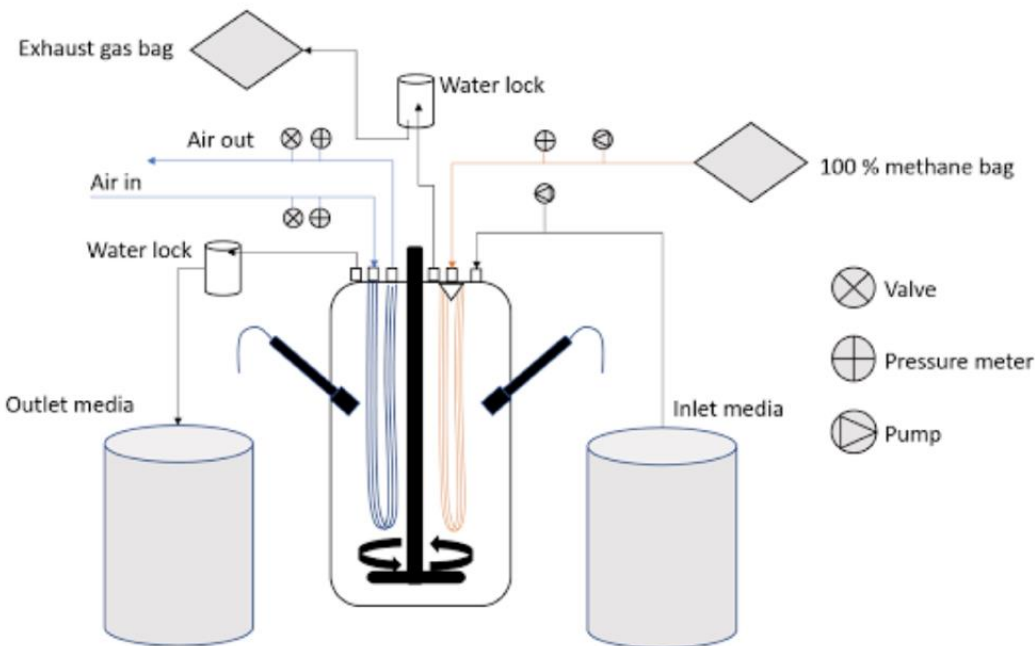
Nutrient Management – Nutrient Upcycling and Reuse in Agriculture



Examples of nutrient valorisation as Single Cell Protein – Gas supply through membranes

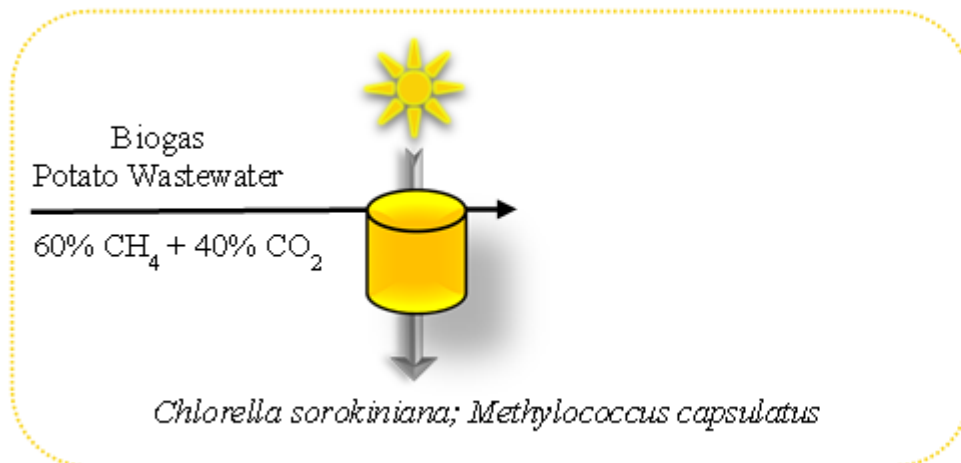
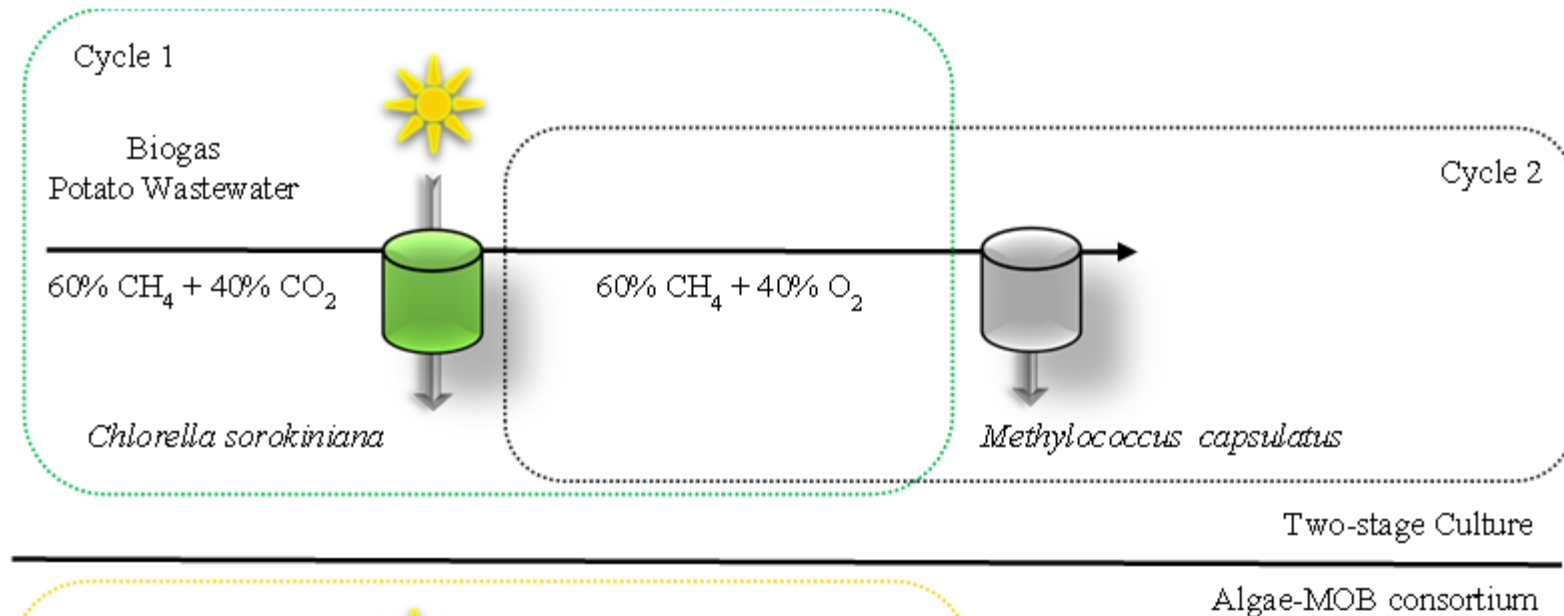
Methane **O**xidizing **B**acteria store proteins
(EU approved as feed ingredient!)

Technical challenge: gas bubbling
produces explosive atmospheres!



Examples of nutrient valorisation as Single Cell Protein

Co-cultivation of algae and methanotrophs

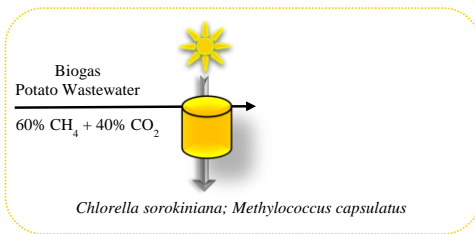
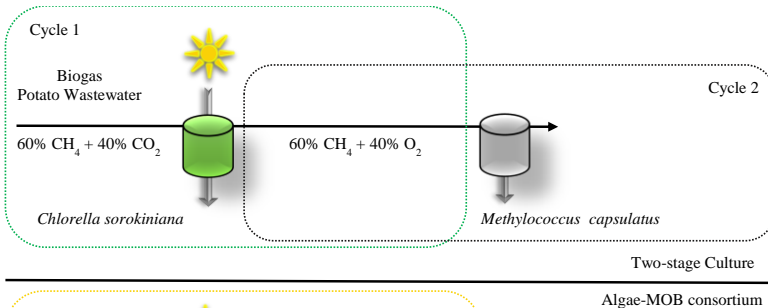


Examples of nutrient valorisation as Single Cell Protein

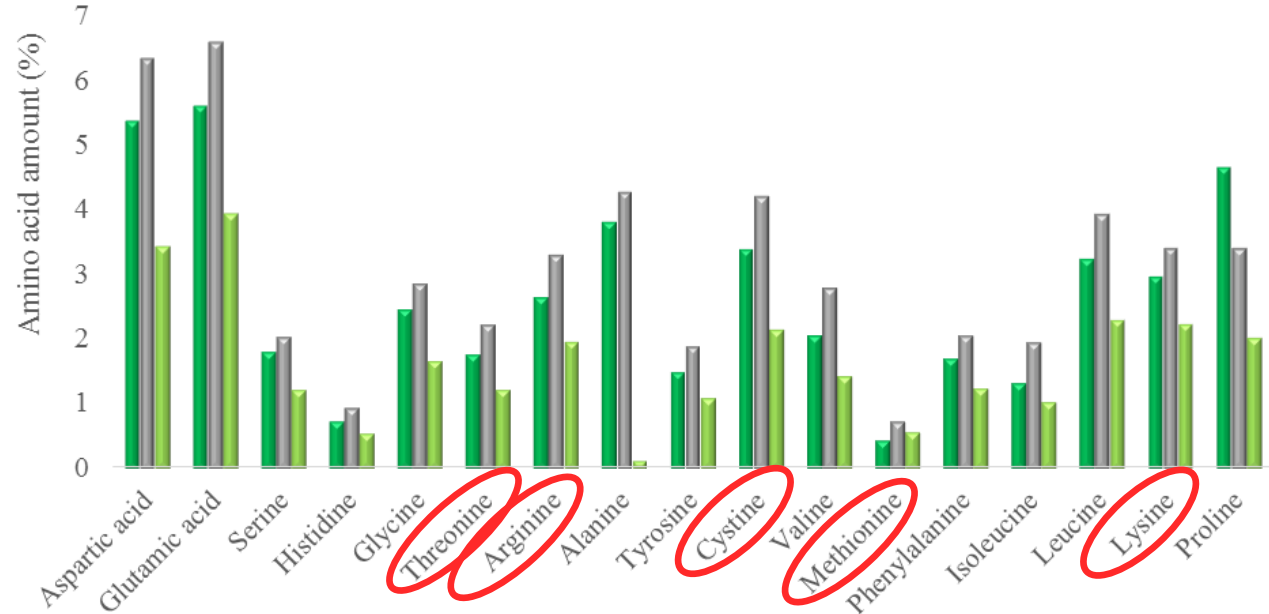
Co-cultivation of algae and methanotrophs



Contains the essential amino acids for chicken



**Rasouli et al., 2018
(BEJ)**



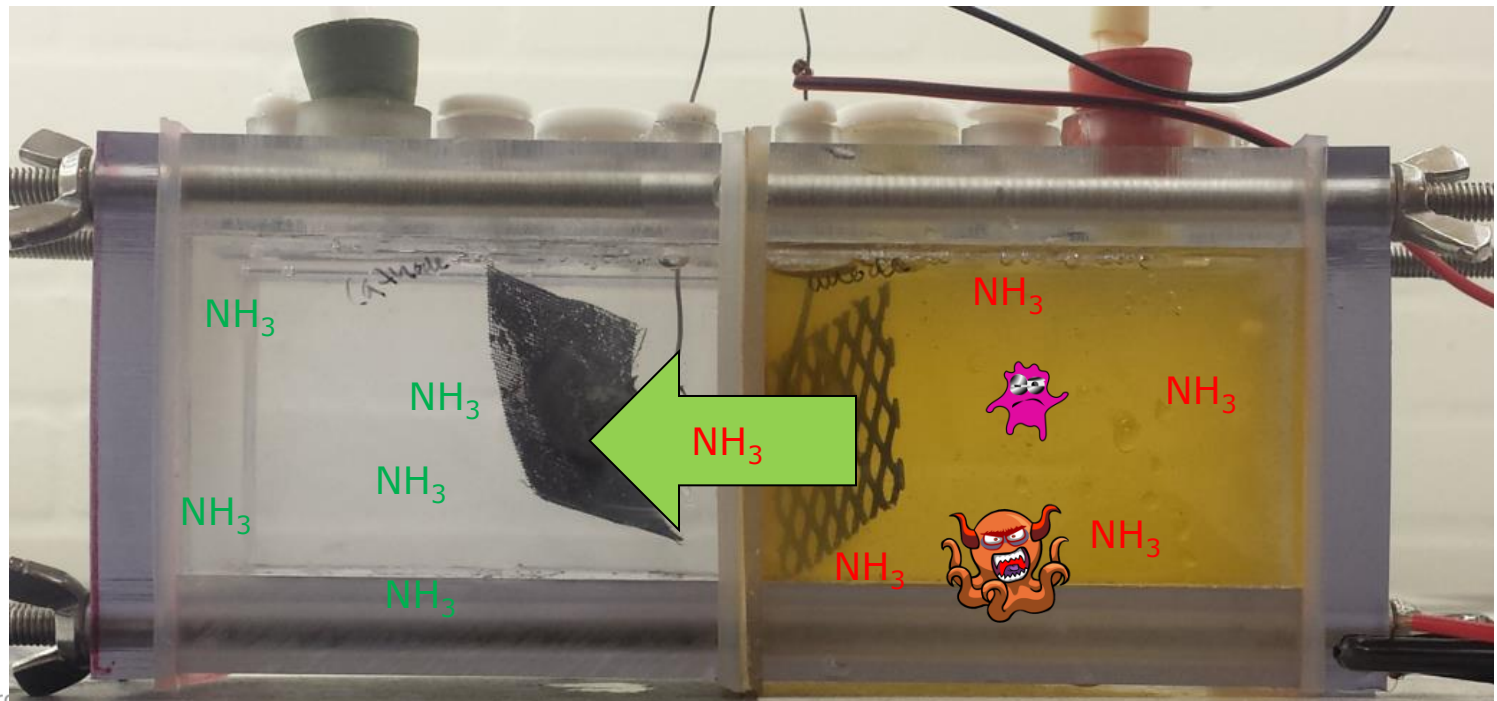
What happens with the real pollutants?

Who are the bad guys?

- Heavy metals
- Impurities
- Pathogens
- Pharmaceuticals
- Antibiotic resistance genes

How do we get read of them?

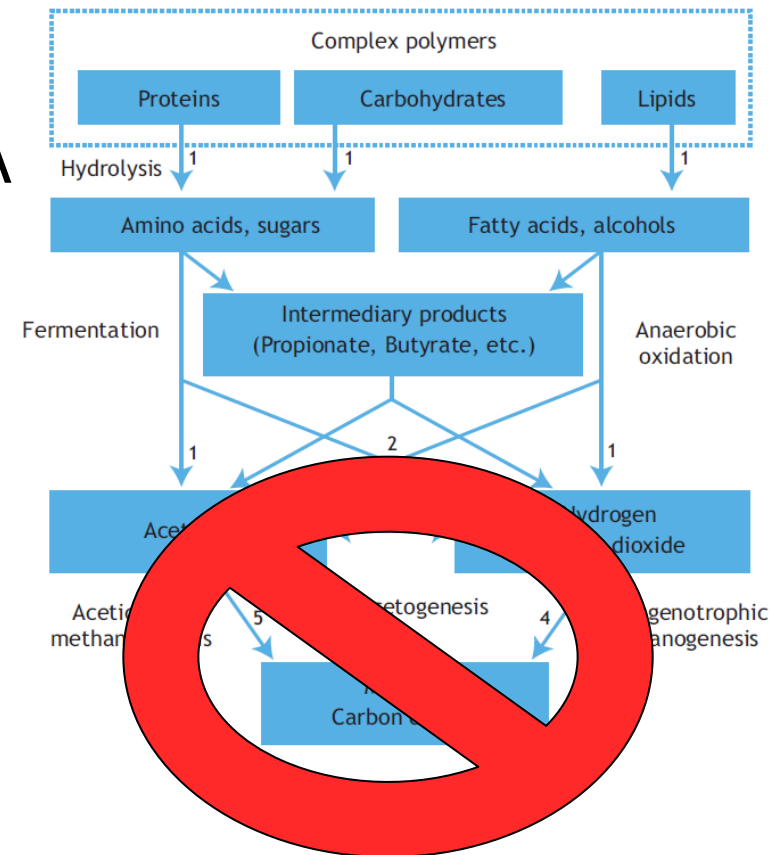
- Membrane filtration
- Bio-electrochemical systems



What is a platform chemical? small molecules derived from biomass that could be utilized as building blocks for higher-value chemicals (e.g., solvents) and materials (e.g., polymers)

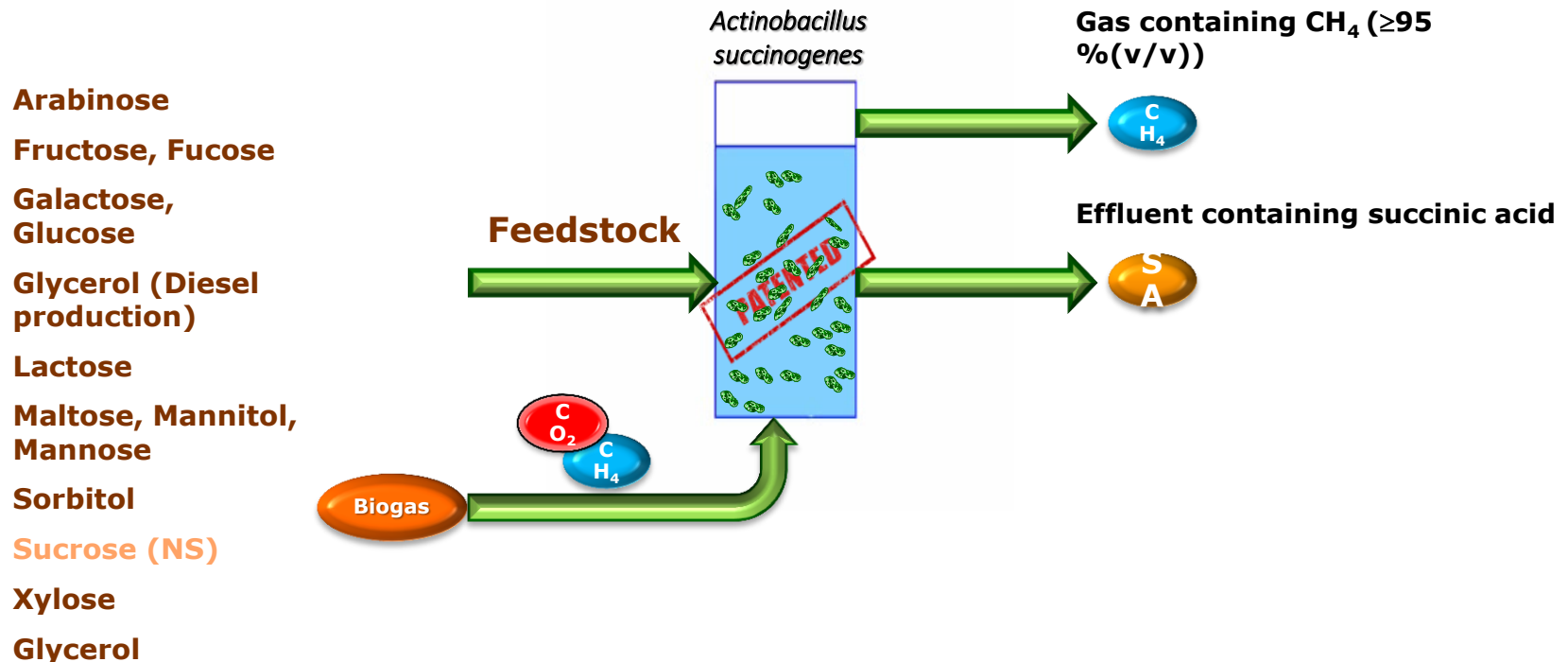
Volatile fatty acids

- Fermentation of bio-waste
- Main challenge: purity of the VFA
- Example of propionate
 - additive or flavoring agent
 - mold and bacteria inhibitors in food products
 - building block for herbicides, vitamin pharmaceuticals, dyes, plastics, cosmetics...
 - de-icing salts

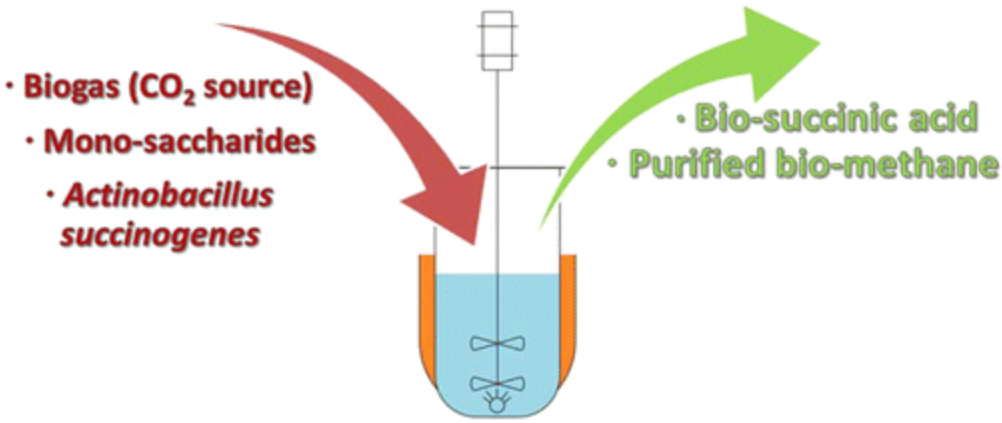


BIOSUCCESS – A Unique Technology

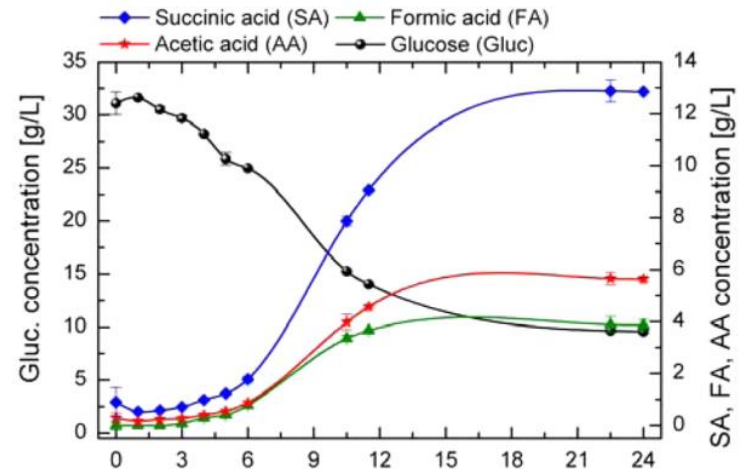
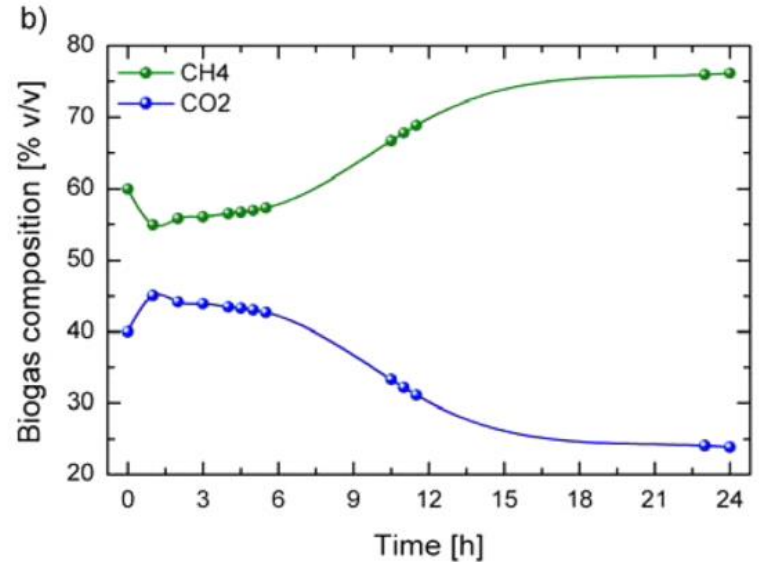
Simultaneous biomethane and biosuccinic acid production



Biogas Upgrading and Bio-Succinic Acid

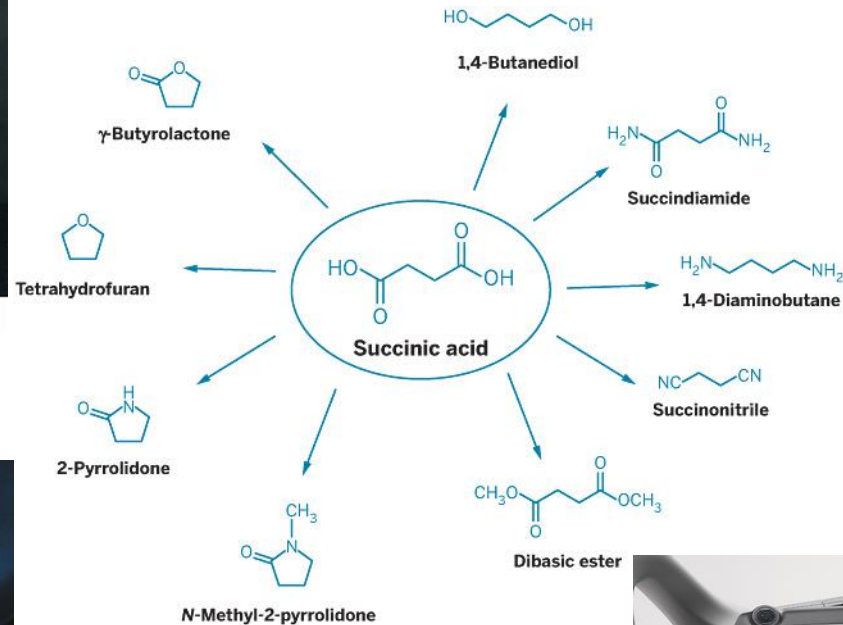


Nordic Sugar
Member of Nordzucker Group

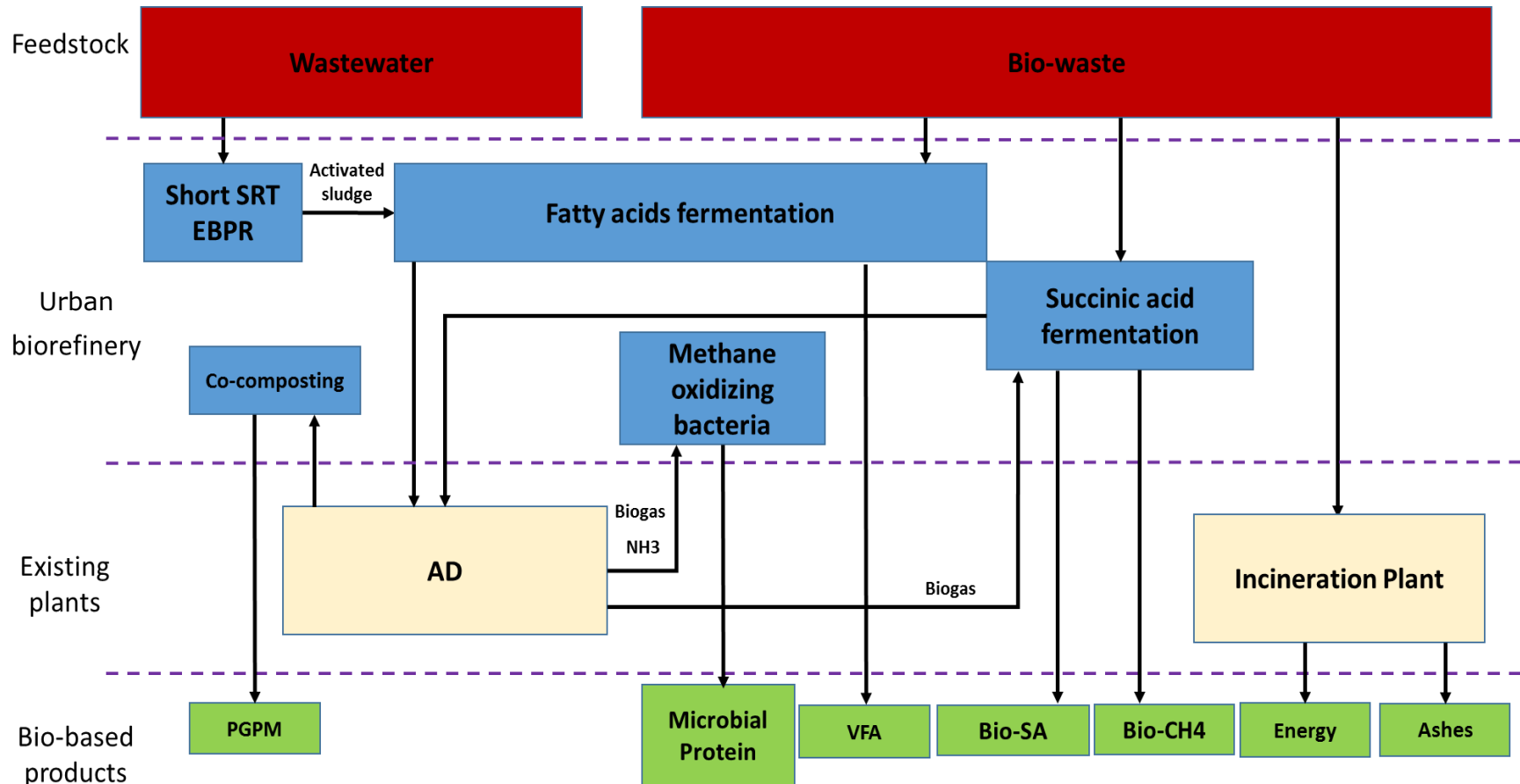


Succinic Acid

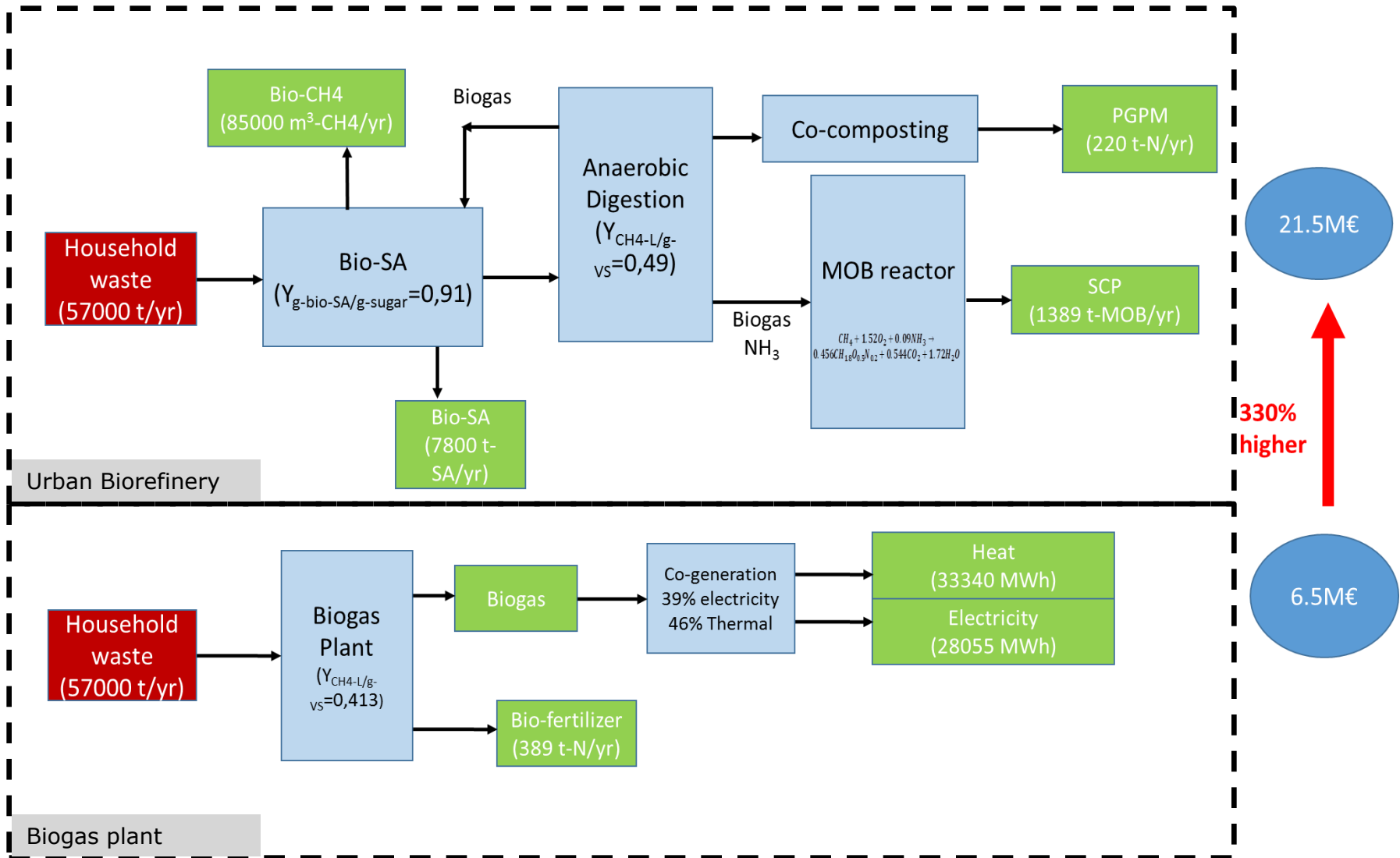
- Succinic acid applications include:
 - Pharmaceuticals, coatings, biopolymers, green solvents



Urban biorefineries

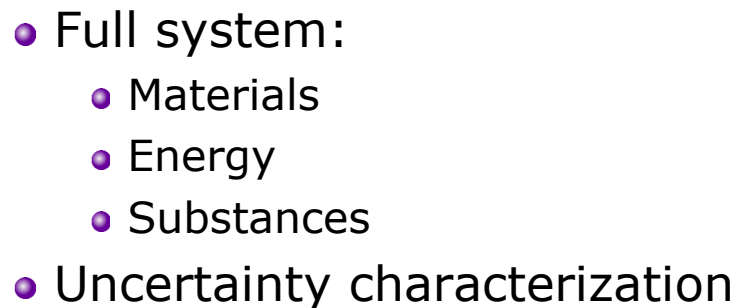


The example of Copenhagen municipality

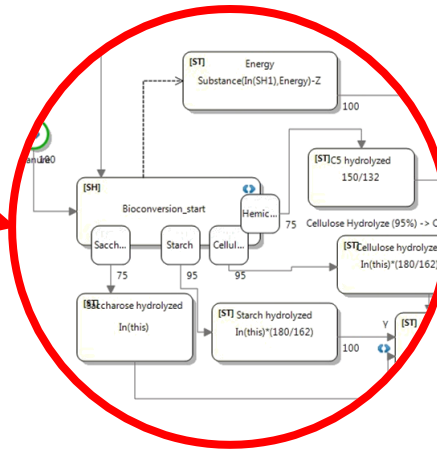
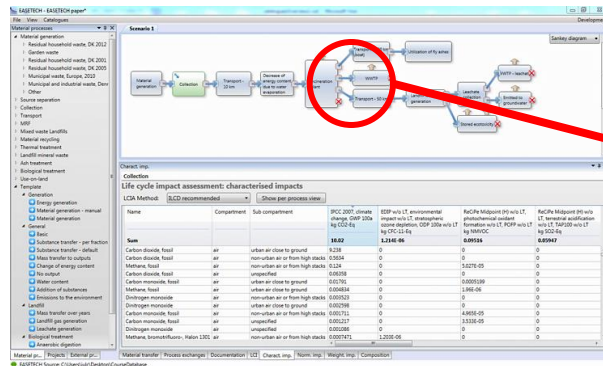


How to select best resource recovery strategy?

DTU



Sustainability Assessment of Residual Bioresource Engineering



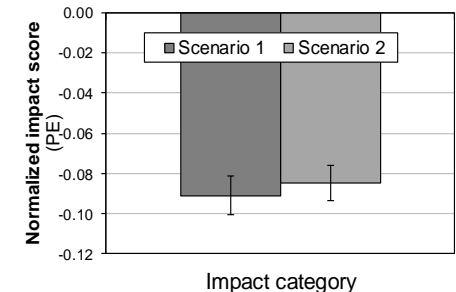
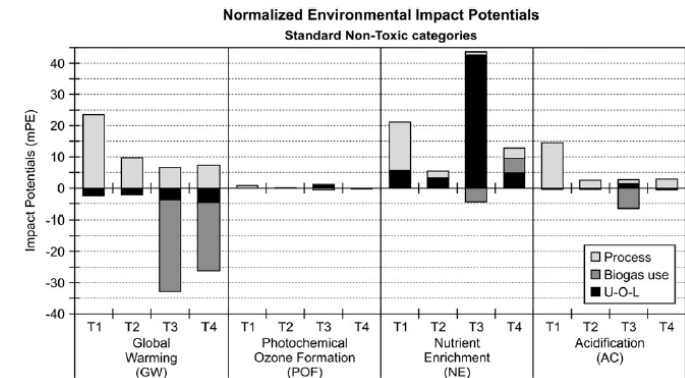
- LCA and LCC: EASETECH, a DTU developed model
- Assessment of full value-chain with focus on residual resources
- Process-oriented modelling of technologies reflecting actual conversion pathways
- Integrated conversion and recovery of multiple outputs based on properties of substrates
- Optimal system integration and process configuration
- Identification of critical process parameters

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and Costing (LCC)

- Waste composition
- Use of energy/materials
- Process parameters
- Emissions



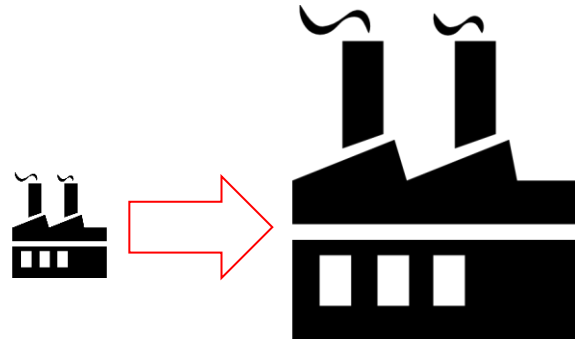
- Energy system
- Market of products
- Background conditions



- Comparative performance
- Hotspots
- Uncertainties

Challenges

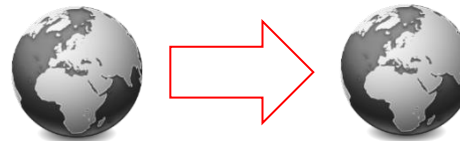
- Upscaling of technology



- Local conditions

- Scope:

- Technology data
- Substitutions
- Framework conditions:
 - Energy mix
 - Fossil vs biomass-based plastic
- Production of mineral fertilizers
- Capital costs



Acknowledgement



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